

FALL OF CAMPOS.

The Spanish Captain-General in Cuba is Superseded.

SPAIN WILL TRY ANOTHER MAN.

General Campos's Failure to Suppress the Rebellion.

AT LAST WORE OUT PATIENCE

Of the Spanish Residents of Havana—The Government Parties Demanded His Removal and the Cabinet was Obligated to Comply—The Fallen Commander Broken-hearted Over the Matter—His Parting Remarks to a Friend—Movements of the Insurgents.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The cabinet has unanimously decided to supersede Captain General Martinez de Campos and his lieutenant, General Arderius, owing to differences which exist between them and the political parties in Cuba. General Marian and General Pando, who are now in command of Spanish troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba, will replace Generals Campos and Arderius temporarily. The names of General Polavieja and General Weyler are both mentioned for the post of commander-in-chief.

DEFEAT FOR SPAIN.

The Significance of the Removal of Campos—A Change Means More Cruel Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—When Gonzales Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States, was informed of the intended appointment of General Polavieja to replace Martinez de Campos, he exclaimed with enthusiasm: "Good, that is worth ten battles to us. This is considered as a confession of the fate of the Spanish government in Cuba, as General Campos was the first military chief in Spain and also one of the ablest politicians. In this opinion we are borne out by General Azarraga, the minister of war of Spain, who on the 7th of January, in denying the rumor of the resignation of General Campos said that the first national defeat before the rebels before Europe and before the United States."

SITUATION IN CUBA.

It is Very Critical—The Disaffection with Campos—The Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The situation here to-day is critical. It was the general opinion that General Campos would either resign to-day or be recalled to Spain very shortly. The agitation against his conduct of the military operations against the insurgent forces has been steadily growing for some time, and although the Spaniards have loyally stood by him, the wholesale destruction of property and the failure of the Spanish troops to bring the enemy to a decisive encounter have brought about a crisis, and there seems to be only one way out of the difficulty. The newspapers will no longer be controlled by the press censor, and print strong editorial articles reflecting upon Campos. The captain general was down town to-day, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. He looked very old and utterly worn out with anxiety. He was respectfully saluted by everybody, but there was no mistaking the coldness of the manner of the people towards him. The captain general, talking over the situation with a friend last evening, is reported to have said: "I have done the best I could under the circumstances, and nobody but myself has a full knowledge of the difficulties I have labored under. Had I been successful there would have been nothing but praise. I have been unsuccessful and there is nothing but blame. It is the way of the world, and I do not complain."

WEST VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Delegation Starts for the National Convention—Other West Virginia Personalities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Among the delegates to the national editorial association who left Washington this afternoon to attend the annual convention of that body at St. Augustine, Florida, were these West Virginians: W. S. Wiley, of New Martinsville, who has charge of the Itinerary; Thomas H. Dennis, of Lewisburg; C. L. Smith, of Fairmont; J. S. Brown, of Kingwood; J. E. Fleming, of Morgantown; John P. Thompson, of Keyser; J. F. Thompson, of Martinsburg; M. G. Sperry, of Clarksburg; and J. K. Hall, of the Wheeling Intelligencer, several of the party being accompanied by their wives. They will remain in the south two weeks or more. Messrs. Dennis, J. O. Thompson, Smith, and Stuart P. Reed, of Clarksburg, are named among the convention orators whose addresses may be expected during the trip.

Various Reports.

Although nothing definite has been reported from the second insurgent army, under Rabi and Jose Maceo, advancing from the east. It is generally understood that this force is pushing steadily onward without any opposition to speak of, and that it is growing in numbers day by day. Later in the afternoon a number of private telegrams were received from Madrid, containing the information that the government of Spain still had great confidence in the captain general. At the same time, it is stated, it seemed from the trend of public opinion that a change in the military and political proceedings in Cuba was desirable. From this it was judged that the captain general would promptly tender his resignation. Telegraph communication with the province of Pinar del Rio being interrupted, the positions of the insurgent forces commanded by Antonio Maceo and Nunez could not be positively ascertained. Gomez, however, was announced to be in Guira Melena, south of this city.

The Insurgent Bands Commanded by Pando and Perez, numbering about 200 men, recently attacked the fort at Casablanca, province of Santa Clara, but it is announced they were repulsed by the garrison. Lieutenant Levin, at the head of seventy Spanish soldiers, who went to the assistance of the garrison of Casablanca, engaged the enemy, retreating the insurgents killed three and two wounded besides them. Only two of the soldiers were wounded.

Later.

Captain General Martinez de Campos formally resigned his command to-day to General Marian. The ceremony took place with much solemnity in the great saloon of the captain general's palace. There were present all the authorities of the city, and the chiefs of the regular army and the volunteers. General Campos made an address, saying in part: "To judge correctly of the course of recent events in the island, we need more data than are known at present."

to the public. There were times when the public opinion seemed to be that I did not wish to subdue the enemy. At first sight there may have appeared to be some foundation for such an opinion. But I am inspired with the knowledge that I have conscientiously done my duty both during the civil war in Spain and during the past revolution in Cuba.

"I have been unfortunate in many things and have not been sustained in my command."

Is an American Citizen.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 17.—Prominent Cubans here will represent to the state department that Lorenzo Dupuy, recently arrested at Bataban, Cuba, and now confined in Morro Castle on the charge that he is Jose Loreto Cepero, an insurgent officer, is really Dupuy as he claims and a naturalized American citizen. Dispatches state that the prisoner speaks English fluently. Persons who know both men say that it is true of Dupuy, while Cepero does not speak English. Dupuy is a mechanical engineer, was educated in this country, married here and has been in charge of sugar estates near Cienfuegos.

DOVENER'S SPEECH

In Defense of the Veterans, in the House of Representatives—A Happy Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Captain Dovener's speech in the house, of which the Intelligencer has been already advised, was an impromptu effort, provoked by the circumstances of the hour. It was in large part a defense of his comrades of the Union army, their widows and orphans, and dealt as well in criticism of the despicable methods employed by the pension bureau, under its present management, to hold up the claims of deserving applicants. The text which Captain Dovener selected as the basis of his eloquent remarks was a letter he had just received from the bureau in response to an inquiry concerning the claim of a widow named Clarkson. Before concluding, however, he cited another case in point, that of H. J. Drumm, of McMechen, and his arduousness of the pension commissioner was complete. He challenged the attention of the house and frequently won applause. His reference to Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio, whose enlistment at the age of sixteen in defense of the Union, was the subject of special comment. By way of illustration it was a most happy hit and thoroughly appreciated.

BILLS AND PETITIONS

Important to West Virginians Introduced in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Bills and petitions of importance to West Virginians have been introduced in Congress as follows:

By Mr. Huling, a bill to pay the claim of James H. Senta; by Mr. Miller, a bill to restore the name of Adam J. Brannon to the pension roll, and to allow him a pension; a petition accompanied the bill; by Mr. Dayton, twelve petitions, signed respectively by H. F. Berry and others, J. R. Bartlett and others, B. W. Hall and others, W. B. Joffe and others, S. C. Reed and others, Ira Moore and others, A. F. Hamilton and others, L. D. Beatty and others, D. W. Hurry and others, W. D. Watson and others, and Lloyd Williams and others, asking for the passage of Stone immigration bill; by Mr. Miller, two petitions signed respectively by D. W. Rhodes, C. D. McCarty and others, and G. W. Brownell, Monroe Miller and forty-five others, asking for the adoption of the same measure. Mr. Acheson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a number of petitions, including the same bill. Senator also introduced in the senate a petition signed by L. E. Showalter and two thousand other West Virginians, also in support of the bill. By Mr. Huling, petition of citizens of Upshur county, West Virginia, asking for legislation to restrict immigration into the United States.

Senator Elkins will give a dinner on the evening of the 24th to the West Virginia members of the house.

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FOR MCKINLEY.

Eloquent Plea For Him as the Fittest Candidate.

SENATOR THURSTON'S TRIBUTE.

He Answers the Question, Who Can Best Meet the Requirements of the Present and Prospective Situation—Not Any State's "Favorite Son," but the Son of All the States—The Embodiment of the Main National Issue.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The Commercial Gazette will to-morrow publish a plea for McKinley as the fittest man for the Republican candidate for President, in its series of articles on this subject. It was written by Senator John M. Thurston. It is a very eloquent document. In the outset it says the vital question before the Republicans is not who can lead the party to victory, but who can best meet the requirements of the present and prospective national situation and best insure such an administration as will guarantee the permanent prosperity of the United States.

That man should be a man of uncompromising convictions; one who has consistently advocated sound principles at all times and in all places; a man whom defeat and adversity have rendered powerless to cast down; a man about whose character and principles there will be no guess work among the people.

The time is not opportune for any state's favorite son. He must be in the highest sense a son of all the states; the best known and universally acknowledged as the leading exponent of the great controlling issue which the Republican party tenders to the country, and that issue is protection to American industries.

The opening of the factories is the great desideratum. The questions of money and finance are secondary matters in comparison. The Monroe doctrine will not be an issue, inasmuch as all parties are one party in favor of its full enforcement. Any candidate whom the Republican party nominates will stand upon a platform pledged to that character of bi-metallicism which guarantees equal purchasing and debt-paying power to every dollar authorized by the United States.

There is one man whose qualities presumably meet all these requirements; a man not of one idea, but of breadth and versatility of intellect that has enabled him to gather renown on every field of American achievement.

And this man upon whose shield malice can find no blemish and slander no place to stain; this man whose whole life has been consecrated to his God, his country and his home; this man whose intense loyalty and devotion to American interests make him the ideal leader for the supreme hour; this man of the people; this uncompromising friend of those who toil; a soldier, a statesman, a patriot without fear and without reproach, our candidate for the presidency of the United States, is William McKinley.

This article then recites the history of McKinley as a soldier, and adds that this is a good time for a soldier candidate. This country may soon be confronted with the general gravest international complications. The Monroe doctrine may never be accepted as international law except through force of arms. The needs of the next administration is a man who has been a successful soldier as well as statesman.

The article ends with a sketch of McKinley's career as a statesman, as the friend of labor, as the logical candidate of New England, as a man respected by men of all parties, without a personal enemy in the nation, as a born leader and a magnificent example of well-rounded American manhood.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Car Cleaners Killed and Injured on the Track in New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A light engine ran into a crowd of car cleaners who were walking the track on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at One Hundred and Forty-second street to-day, killing two women and injuring two other women and a man so badly they will probably die. This is the list of the dead and injured: Dead, Lizzie Becker, 23 years old. Della Mahan, 36 years old. Injured: Maria Druff, 65 years old, internal injury. Louis Tracey, 35 years old, right leg cut off. Louis Vander, of 449 West Forty-second street, both legs broken. At the point where the accident occurred the road runs through a cut on the west side of which there is a high embankment and on the east side a stone wall and the top of which there is an iron building. The car cleaners had met at the Mott Haven station of the road and were on their way to the car yard at One Hundred and Sixtieth street and Vanderbilt avenue, when the New Haven engine came thundering down. The cleaners stepped aside to let it pass. The train was a long one and the noise drowned all others in the ears of the work people so that a light engine coming up the north bound track was unobserved. Just as the express had whisked by the engine struck them. A cloud of horrible shrieks was the first intimation the engineer had of the calamity. The Becker and Mahan women were ground under the wheels of the engine and the others were thrown against the stone wall.

Chief Arthur's Good Sense.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, returned from the south last night, and to-day wrote a letter declining to meet Eugene V. Debs in a debate before the Central Labor Union, as requested by the latter to-day.

"In the first place I am not acquainted with any of the members of the Central Labor Union," said Chief Arthur, "and secondly, I do not know of any questions affecting the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that are necessary for me to discuss with Eugene V. Debs or any other non-member of the Brotherhood."

The Maryland Deadlock.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17.—The fourth ballot for United States senator Republicans—Wellington 30, Westcott 15, Goldsborough 22, Mullikin 3, Dixon 1, Mudd 1.

Democrats—Smith 15, Page 8, West 1.

Not Heaped Insult on Injury.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—John S. Maxwell, a reporter on the Chicago Tribune, filed a suit to-day against Nat Goodwin for \$30,000 damages. He claims that Goodwin's play "Ambition," belongs to him, and to make matters worse, after stealing the play Goodwin named the villain John M. Maxwell.

HORROR ON HORROR.

Letters Describing Some of the Armenian Massacres—These Things Occur While the Christian Powers Are Hesitating.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Armenian Relief Association made public to-night two letters which describe the horrors of the recent massacres in Turkey.

CESAREA, Nov. 30, 1895.—While the Armenians were engaged in their business as usual, the Turks fell upon them killing 600 defenseless men, and burning a thousand more. The mob divided into two parts. The first plundered the stores; the second looted the houses; the third secured the maidens and young brides, while the fourth, fiends incarnate, attacked the public baths. These human devils killed six naked women in the presence of the others, snatching their babies from their arms and bayoneting the mothers. The shrieks and agonizing cries of these poor creatures made no impression upon the mind of the savage Turks who laughed at their death agonies. They then took some of the young girls who were with their mothers at the bath and dragged them naked by the feet through the streets followed by a jeering and howling mob.

The Turks who attacked the houses then killed them and fired the houses. The cry of the women in their distress mingled with the hoarse shouts of the Turks made a sound that can never be forgotten. The men who survived the sword were discovered, taken to the magistrate and searched, but no arms were found in their possession, not even a knife. When released and allowed to return to their homes they were confronted by most ghastly pictures. Some found their wives dead, others horribly mutilated; daughters had been outraged and were bleeding. My hands almost fall me to write the awful particulars. It is impossible to describe it. It took three or four days to remove the bodies of the dead with forty cars. Add to this the want, the desolation. Oh! My God, for how long! how long! Where are those Christian powers who saved African slaves? Where are those Christians who advocated liberality toward the Jews, sending their missionaries to teach us? Are they deaf to our piercing cry?

VAN, Nov. 11, 1895.—The Armenians have determined not to be slaughtered like sheep, but to defend themselves as best they may. After the massacre in Paghesh, five or six hundred Armenians were gathered in a hall and called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the government buildings and a few of them only were set at liberty after signing by coercion the statement "that the Turks are not guilty, as the Armenians made the first attack."

The Turks gave similar reasons for massacring the Armenians in the surrounding country. Near Harpoot seven villages were compelled to accept Mohammedanism and also near Van. The entire population of the two villages were forced to change their religion. Eight villages near Van had been entirely depopulated, and those who survived escaped to the snow covered mountains where they now wander with their children naked and starving. The men who were forced to accept Mohammedanism have been compelled to take their own sisters-in-law whose husbands have been killed, to marry them, a practice most horrible to the Christians who hate polygamy.

They are also compelled to plunder and kill their Armenian brethren to show that their conversion to Mohammedanism is genuine. The young maidens of these villages are carried into the Pasha's harem. The Kurds have been asked to assist in the massacre and over to take their work of destruction complete. The country has been reduced to such absolute poverty that there is now no money in the treasury. The Armenians are unable to pay taxes as they have no stores, no harvest fields.

"This is the prophecy of a still worse fate in store for us, for the reason that the government will insist on money being raised and as we cannot pay we will be considered as rebellious and a massacre will follow."

RIGHTS INTERVENTION.

In Behalf of the Thousands of Suffering Women and Children in Armenia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The representatives of the foreign missionary boards and societies in the United States and Canada, who have been in conference in this city for several days, concluded their work to-day. The following resolutions regarding the Armenian sufferers were adopted: "Resolved, That in the judgment of the conference the appeal for relief is most urgent and lays a sacred obligation not only on every Christian, but also on every city of the civilized world.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the pastors and churches of the several denominations which we represent that they pray for Almighty God be made in behalf of that suffering land, and that generous gifts be promptly sent to the relief of the sufferers.

"Resolved, That we authorize an appeal in the name of the foreign missions boards of the United States to the government of Washington to exert its full influence in all legitimate ways to bring the massacres to a speedy end and to guard the missionary interests imperiled thereby."

The secretary of the meeting read the following letter from an American now in Turkey: "I am a people aware of the fact that some 50,000 in numbers of unaided, offensive Christian people have been slaughtered in cold blood. That at least 200,000 women and children have been rendered absolutely destitute of everything but the scanty clothing in which they escaped. The massacres, and many of them even stripped naked? Do they realize the fact that thousands of Christians, men and women, are freely accepting death rather than deny their Savior, and that the persecutors are preventing charitable aid being given to starving women and children in order to force them to become Moslems? Do they know the fact which has been published both in England and America that these things are done by direct order from the palace?"

He well denounces the present ruler "the most unmitigated tyrant that ever sat upon the throne of Osman."

Here is an opportunity for a most righteous intervention.

Is Unconfirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Chronicle hears that certain unofficial advances have been made between London and Washington, with reference to Venezuela, but is unable to confirm the report.

"There is some interest," continues the Chronicle, "in a report that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's brother, Arthur Chamberlain, has started this week to visit Jamaica and Bermuda."

Thinks He Knows.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The New York correspondent of the Times says: "The attempt to introduce some new fanatical doctrine into a statute or to define it by a resolution of Congress is not going to succeed without opposition. It begins to look as if it might fall altogether."

The correspondent says that a strong minority in the senate will be sufficient to ensure its defeat.

THEY WILL WED.

Engagement of Ex-President Harrison to Mrs. Dimmick.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

To the Press, Evidently to Stop the Foolish Gossip of the New York Papers—The Marriage Will Take Place After Lent. The Step Taken by the General After Consultation with His Children—Some Disappointed Politicians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The fact that Gen. Harrison had an important statement to make drew a large crowd of politicians and others to the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel to-night. Many of the politicians expected that Gen. Harrison would make a declaration as to his candidacy for President, and were disappointed when they heard that the general talked of matrimonial affairs instead of politics. At the appointed time Mr. Tibbitts, the general's private secretary, made the following statement in his room, where he received the members of the press: "Gen. Harrison authorized the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent."

When the secretary finished reading the announcement, he refused to say anything further, other than that ex-President Harrison would probably leave for Indianapolis on Monday, returning to Washington in time to argue the Stanford law suit.

Mrs. Dimmick, to whom the general is engaged, is better known in Indianapolis and Washington than in New York. During the life of Mrs. Harrison, who was her aunt, Mrs. Dimmick practically governed Mrs. Harrison's household in Indianapolis, and directed the household affairs of the white house during the period that Mrs. Harrison was ill and prior to her death. That Mrs. Dimmick was a favorite with the then President in Washington with out a doubt. At all state functions she received with Mrs. Harrison, when alive, and acting in her place later when she was sick.

It is understood that the step was not taken by Gen. Harrison without consulting his children, of whom he is very fond.

Mrs. Dimmick is forty years of age, tall and a strikingly handsome brunette.

POPLIST ISSUES.

Some Want One Thing and Some Want Another—The St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—The members of the national committee of the Peoples' party now in the city—about seventy-five of them—were assembled in the ladies ordinary in the Lindell hotel to-day and were called to order by Chairman H. E. Taubeneck, who announced that two hours would be devoted to hearing suggestions from delegates and others as to the time and place for holding the convention and what the wishes of Populists in the section of the country represented by the speakers with regard to what the platform should contain. The speeches were limited to five minutes each.

Captain Charles A. Power, of Terre Haute, said the question of issue was the currency question. People cared more about money than anything else and they want an honest dollar above all. He said silver is the paramount issue and if the Populists would confine themselves to that they would win.

Mr. Clemmens, of Topeka, Kansas, said one of the planks of the Omaha platform was government ownership of railroads. The platform had been before the people four years and had been scoffed at, torn to pieces and approved. That plank had been particularly assailed and now that everything is presented to Congress in such a way as to make it impossible for any man to grant an extension of the Pacific road.

Mr. Earl, of Nebraska, advocated the organization of a subscription bureau within the national committee to increase the circulation of Populist papers, and declared that if he had \$500,000 he could buy up all the leading papers and mail them to every home in the Peoples' party. Mr. Harvey, of Texas, wanted the financial question forced to the front and Mr. Hubbell, of Indiana, wanted overtures made for union to the great bimetallic organizations which will meet in Washington on the 22nd inst.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Farmer Shoots Two Neighbors for Taking Rails from His Fence.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Near the line between Gallia and Lawrence counties, Ohio, last night, a shooting occurred, which resulted in G. W. Phillips and H. C. Eustep both being fatally injured. The perpetrator of the crime was E. H. Wall, a neighbor farmer, who became incensed because the two men took a few rails off his fence to use temporarily. The scene of the tragedy is thirty miles north of here and all parties connected are well known in that locality. Wall was arrested this afternoon and will put in a plea of self defense.

Romance and Tragedy.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 17.—Yesterday Mrs. Lucy Clemens, who had as lover a railway man of this city, committed suicide and left by the Transcontinental a horrible murder committed several months ago. She charges that the man who was her lover and a woman on whose husband's life there was \$2,500 insurance, conspired to and did murder him by poisoning the woman's husband. The man then married the murdered man's widow and collected the insurance money. This drove Mrs. Clemens to desperation and she killed herself, after having written letters exposing the crime. The letters are now in the hands of officers who are investigating and arrests will follow.

Jameson Will Go Free.

PRETORIA, Jan. 17.—It is officially stated here that Dr. Jameson and others who were in prison with him will be released unconditionally by the Transvaal government and that the Uitlanders in due course of time will be enabled to make their demands clearly understood.

Steamship Arrivals.

Liverpool—Britannic, New York. Rotterdam—Ottland, New York. Bremen—Rma, New York. Southampton; H. H. Meier, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy weather; light rain or snow in the north.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

as furnished by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets: 7 a. m. 39 1/2 p. m. 42 7 a. m. 40 7 p. m. 42 12 m. 40 Weather—Fair.